



# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, Georgia 30345

In Reply Refer To:  
FWS/R4/DH NRDAR

JAN 22 2014

### Memorandum

RECEIVED  
2/19/14

To: Field Supervisor, Panama City Ecological Services Office

From: Deputy Deepwater Horizon, Department of the Interior Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR), Case Manager

Subject: Informal Consultation Request for the Proposed Gulf Breeze Wayside Park Boat Ramp Improvements, Santa Rosa County, Florida

As you are no doubt aware, on or about April 20, 2010, the mobile offshore drilling unit *Deepwater Horizon* experienced an explosion, leading to a fire and its subsequent sinking in the Gulf of Mexico (the Gulf). These events resulted in the discharge of millions of barrels of oil into the Gulf over a period of 87 days. In addition, various response actions were undertaken in an attempt to minimize impacts from spilled oil. These events are hereafter collectively referred to as the Oil Spill.

The Department of the Interior (DOI), acting through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Service) and other Bureaus, is a designated natural resource trustee agency authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and other applicable federal laws to assess and assert a natural resource damages claim for this Oil Spill. DOI is only one of several Trustees, including agencies of the state of Florida, so authorized. Consistent with their federal and state authorities, the Trustees are investigating the resource injuries and losses that occurred as a result of the Oil Spill and have initiated restoration planning to identify the actions that will be needed or appropriate to restore injured resources and to make the public whole for the injuries and losses that occurred. This process is known as a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA).

On April 20, 2011, DOI, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Trustees for the five Gulf states affected by the Oil Spill entered into an agreement with BP, a responsible party for the Oil Spill, under which BP agreed to provide \$1 billion for early restoration projects in the Gulf to address injuries to natural resources caused by the Oil Spill. The subject project is being evaluated by the Trustees as a potential early restoration project. The early restoration project has been proposed in a draft early restoration plan that was released for public comment and review on December 6, 2013. If the Trustees select the project after consideration of public comment and a stipulated agreement is reached with BP, the early restoration project will be implemented by the state of Florida. DOI, acting through the Service, will be a co-Trustee for the project, if it is selected and implemented.

The above facts lead us to the conclusion that consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), is required for the proposed project and we wish to engage in such consultation. Accordingly, we have reviewed the proposed Gulf Breeze Wayside Park Boat Ramp Improvements, Santa Rosa County, Florida, for potential impacts to listed, candidate, and proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitats in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA. We determined the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the West Indian manatee and have provided our analysis in the attached Biological Evaluation. We have also reviewed the proposed project for impacts to bald eagles and migratory birds in accordance with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) of 1940 (16 U.S.C. 668-668c) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-712), respectively. Consultation will also be initiated with National Marine Fisheries Service for species where ESA regulatory authority is shared and in regards to Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1461 *et seq.*).

We request your review of and concurrence with the attached intra-Service Section 7 Biological Evaluation form describing the proposed project, potential effects, conservation measures and justifications for our determinations. If you have questions or concerns regarding this request for consultation, please contact Holly Herod, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, at 404-679-7089 or [holly\\_herod@fws.gov](mailto:holly_herod@fws.gov).

Attachment

**SOUTHEAST REGION  
INTRA-SERVICE SECTION 7  
BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION FORM**

**Originating Person:** Holly Herod; prepared by David Mills (representing the State of Florida Natural Resource Trustees – The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission)

**Telephone Number:** Holly Herod: 404-679-7089; Dave Mills 303 381 8248

**E-Mail:** [holly\\_herod@fws.gov](mailto:holly_herod@fws.gov); [dmills@stratusconsulting.com](mailto:dmills@stratusconsulting.com)

**Date:** December 26, 2013

**PROJECT NAME (Grant Title/Number):** Gulf Breeze Wayside Park Boat Ramp Improvements

**I. Service Program:**

- ☒ **NRDAR**
- ☐ **Ecological Services**
- ☐ **Federal Aid**
  - ☐ **Clean Vessel Act**
  - ☐ **Coastal Wetlands**
  - ☐ **Endangered Species Section 6**
  - ☐ **Partners for Fish and Wildlife**
  - ☐ **Sport Fish Restoration**
  - ☐ **Wildlife Restoration**
- ☐ **Fisheries**
- ☐ **Migratory Birds**
- ☐ **Refuges/Wildlife**

**II. State/Agency:** Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

**III. Station Name:** DOI Deepwater Horizon Case Management Team, USFWS Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 30345

**IV. Location (attach map):** See Figure 1 at the end of this document for a map indicating the proposed project area.

**A. Ecoregion Number and Name:** Southeast Region

**B. County and State:** Santa Rosa County, Florida

**C. Section, township, and range (or latitude and longitude):** See Figure 1

**D. Distance (miles) and direction to nearest town:** see map (Figure 1)

**V. Description of Proposed Action (attach additional pages as needed):**

The proposed Florida Gulf Breeze Wayside Park Boat Ramp Improvements project would improve the existing boat ramp at Wayside Park in the City of Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County, FL. The proposed improvements include repairing the existing boat ramp and seawall cap, constructing a public restroom facility, and repairing and enhancing the parking area to improve access and or increase the public's use and/or enjoyment of the natural resources.

The proposed project would utilize standard construction methods to repair the existing Wayside Park public boat ramp and seawall cap. Some demolition and debris removal may be required during repairs and enhancements to the existing structures. A portion of the boat ramp and seawall repair work would likely take place in-water; however, all other activities, including staging, would take place within the footprint of the existing parking area and boat ramp. Repair to the existing seawall would not change the seawall's overall footprint and there would be no expansion of the developed footprint outside of the existing 2-acre site. Figure 2 provides a view of existing boat ramp and seawall conditions.

In addition to repairs of the boat ramp and seawall, other activities would include repairs and enhancements to the existing parking lot and construction of a new public restroom facility. Some demolition and debris removal may be required during repairs and enhancements to the existing structures. The ground would be disturbed to a depth of several feet for repairs, and deeper excavation may be required for restroom construction because of sewer line or septic tank installation. Construction of the parking area and restroom facilities would also take place completely within the footprint of the existing 2-acre developed site, and there would be no expansion outside of that area as a result of this project. See Figure 3 for a photograph of current parking area conditions.

Turbidity levels would be monitored during construction. Best management practices (BMPs) would be implemented if turbidity levels exceed local and state regulatory/permit levels. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) permit conditions require erosion and turbidity mitigation measures, including installing floating turbidity barriers, installing erosion-control measures along the perimeter of all work areas, and stabilizing all filled areas with sod, mats, barriers, or a combination. If turbidity thresholds are exceeded, the project would stop to stabilize soils, modify work procedures and notify the FDEP. In addition to specific measures noted above, the project would adhere to recommendations for sea turtle and smalltooth sawfish construction conditions (NOAA, 2006) as well as the Standard Manatee Conditions for In-Water work (USFWS, 2011) and any applicable federal and state permit conditions. In addition, BMPs recommended by NMFS through the ESA consultation process to avoid impacts to Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*) and other protected species would be implemented.

**VI. Description of the Project Area (attach additional pages as needed):**

The potential project area is identified in Figure 1. The proposed project is located in the state of Florida, in the city of Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County. The proposed project would be located on the existing Wayside Park Public Boat Ramp (30° 22' 23 N; 87° 10' 39 W), which is shown

in Figure 2, on the west side of Gulf Breeze Highway (U.S. Highway 98). The total project area is approximately 2 acres, including the seawall, boat ramp, and parking area. This area has previously been developed with the construction of the bridge and development of the boat ramp. The proposed project would not involve any expansion of this developed footprint.

## **VII. Species and Habitat:**

### **A. Complete the following table:**

Table 1, provided at the end of this document, provides a summary of the different species that were identified and initially considered for the project's potential impacts. The information in this table was adopted from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Panama City office website:

<http://www.fws.gov/panamacity/specieslist.html> which provides a county-based list of federal threatened, endangered, and other species of concern likely to occur in the Florida Panhandle.

## **VIII. Determination of Effects:**

### **A. Explanation of effects of the action on species and critical habitats in item VII.A (attach additional pages as needed):**

Table 2 presents a summary of the potential species/critical habitat that could be impacted from the proposed project. The species/critical habitat in Table 2 were identified after considering where there was potential overlap from information on identified natural communities in Table 1 with the potential locations where the project could be implemented and areas adjacent to the immediate project locations.

**Table 2. Potential Impacts to Species/Critical Habitats**

<b>SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT</b>	<b>SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT IMPACTS</b>
Green turtle <sup>a</sup> , Hawksbill turtle <sup>a</sup> , Kemp's ridley turtle; Leatherback turtle <sup>a</sup> , Loggerhead turtle	<p>The project is located in waters within Pensacola Bay. Sea turtles are not known to nest at or near the project location; therefore no effects to sea turtles using terrestrial habitats are expected. No designated or proposed critical habitat for sea turtles occurs within the action area; therefore, none will be adversely affected or modified.</p> <p>The main risk to sea turtles from this project is from collision with equipment and materials during periods of in-water work which could result in harm or mortality. Consultation with NMFS will be initiated to address these potential effects.</p>
West Indian manatee	<p>Santa Rosa County is not part of the 36 Florida counties that are identified as being counties where manatees regularly occur in coastal and inland waters (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2011). However, manatees could be present in the project waters.</p> <p>The main risk to manatees during implementation of this project would come from boat collisions during construction or from visitor use which could result in harm or mortality. Implementation of the conservation measures below will reduce the risk of potential impacts to any manatees that could be present to a level that is insignificant and discountable.</p>

SPECIES/CRITICAL	SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT IMPACTS
Gulf sturgeon	NMFS is providing consultation for Gulf sturgeon and its Critical Habitat in the estuarine environment. As a result, Gulf Sturgeon will not be considered in the consultation with the USFWS.

<sup>a</sup> Critical habitat areas for these species are identified at <http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/GISDataandMaps.htm>

**B. Explanation of actions (Conservation Measures) to be implemented to reduce adverse effects:**

**Table 3. Conservation Measures to Minimize Impacts to Species**

SPECIES	CONSERVATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
Green turtle, Hawksbill turtle, Kemp's ridley turtle, Leatherback turtle, Loggerhead turtle	All construction conditions identified in the <i>Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions</i> (NOAA, 2006) would be implemented. Consultation will be initiated with NMFS to address effects to sea turtles in estuarine/marine habitats.
West Indian manatee	All construction conditions identified in the <i>Standard Manatee Conditions for In-water Work</i> (USFWS, 2011) and the <i>Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions</i> (NOAA, 2006) would be implemented. Signage will be posted at the ramp, if necessary, to remind boaters to watch for marine mammals.
Gulf sturgeon	See note in Table 2 about the review of potential Gulf sturgeon impacts being coordinated through NMFS instead of through the USFWS.

**VIII. Table 4. Effect Determination and Response Requested:**

<sup>1</sup>DETERMINATION/ RESPONSE REQUESTED:

**Table 4. Effect Determination**

Species	Species Impacts					Response Requested*
	NE	NLAA	MAA	JP	JC	
Green turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Hawksbill turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Kemp's ridley turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats

Species	Species Impacts					Response Requested*
	NE	NLAA	MAA	JP	JC	
						Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Leatherback turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Loggerhead turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
West Indian manatee		X				Concurrence
Gulf sturgeon <sup>a</sup>	---	---	---	---	---	n/a – see table note a

\*Concurrence, Formal Consultation, Formal Conference

<sup>a</sup> NMFS is providing consultation for Gulf sturgeon and its CH in the estuarine environment so this species will not be considered in the consultation with the USFWS.

## X. Bald Eagles

Are bald eagles present in the action area? ☒ No ☐ Yes

If “Yes,” can you implement the conservation measures below? ☐ Yes ☐ No

1. If bald eagle breeding or nesting behaviors are observed or a nest is discovered or known, all activities (walking, camping, cleanup, use of a UTV, ATV, or boat) should avoid the nest by a minimum of 660 feet. If the nest is protected by a vegetated buffer where there is *no* line of sight to the nest, then the minimum avoidance distance is 330 feet. This avoidance distance shall be maintained from the onset of breeding/courtship behaviors until any eggs have hatched and eaglets have fledged (approximately 6 months).
2. If a similar activity (like driving on a roadway) is closer than 660 feet to a nest, then you may maintain a distance buffer as close to the nest as the existing tolerated activity.
3. If a vegetated buffer is present and there is no line of sight to the nest and a similar activity is closer than 330 feet to a nest, then you may maintain a distance buffer as close to the nest as the existing tolerated activity.
4. In some instances activities conducted within 660 feet of a nest may result in disturbance, particularly for the eagles occupying the Mississippi barrier islands. If an activity appears to cause initial disturbance, the activity shall stop and all individuals and equipment will be moved away until the eagles are no longer displaying disturbance behaviors.

If not, contact the Service's Migratory Bird Permit Office to determine how to avoid impacts or if a permit may be needed.

## XI. Migratory Birds

- A. Identify the species anticipated in the project area and behaviors (breeding, roosting, foraging) anticipated during project implementation.

**Table. 5 Potential Impacts to Species/Critical Habitats for Birds**

SPECIES	BEHAVIOR	SPECIES/HABITAT IMPACTS
Shorebirds/seabirds	Resting, foraging	Construction may disturb resting or foraging birds; however, these species if disturbed would disperse to nearby suitable habitat and resume normal activities. State-listed birds are unlikely to nest in or near the project area due to the lack of beaches, dunes, or mudflats in the vicinity of the project area. If construction activities occur during the nesting season (March 1 to August 1), any nesting birds could be disturbed by noise generated by terrestrial and in-water activities.

- B. If species or habitat impacts could occur, identify avoidance and minimization measures to prevent incidental take. Incidental take of Migratory Birds cannot be authorized.

**Table 6. Conservation Measures to Minimize Impacts to Birds**

SPECIES/SPECIES GROUP	CONSERVATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
Shorebirds/seabirds	We expect foraging and resting birds would be able to move to another nearby location to continue foraging and resting. If construction and planting occurs during shorebird nesting season, the most recent version of the FWC Nesting seabirds and shorebird protection conditions will be followed.

## XII. Signatures from the station preparing the Intra-Service Biological Evaluation:

/s/ Holly N. Blalock-Herod

Signature (originating station - preparer)

January 16, 2014

date

DOI Case Management Office, ESA Coordinator

Title

Kevin D. Reynolds

Signature (originating station)

Deputy Case Manager

1/16/14  
date



This analysis resulted in a determination that no "take" of a federally listed species would occur. If any of the following occur, then there must be reinitiation on this action:

- (1) any unforeseen circumstances arise or incidental take occurs
- (2) new information reveals effects of the Service's action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion;
- (3) the Service's action is later modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or
- (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action.

In instances where any incidental take occurs, the operations causing such take must cease until reinitiation.

If reinitiation is required, contact the Panama City Ecological Services Field Office about the action.

US Fish and Wildlife Service  
1601 Balboa Avenue  
Panama City, FL 32405  
Tel: 850-769-0552

### XIII. Reviewing Ecological Services Office Evaluation:

A. Concurrence ☒ Nonconcurrence ☐

B. Formal consultation required ☐

C. Conference required ☐

D. Informal conference required ☐

E. Remarks (attach additional pages as needed):

Donald E. [Signature] 2/6/14  
Signature date  
DONALD EMM PCFO  
Field Supervisor office

Gulf Breeze  
RECEIVED  
2/19/14

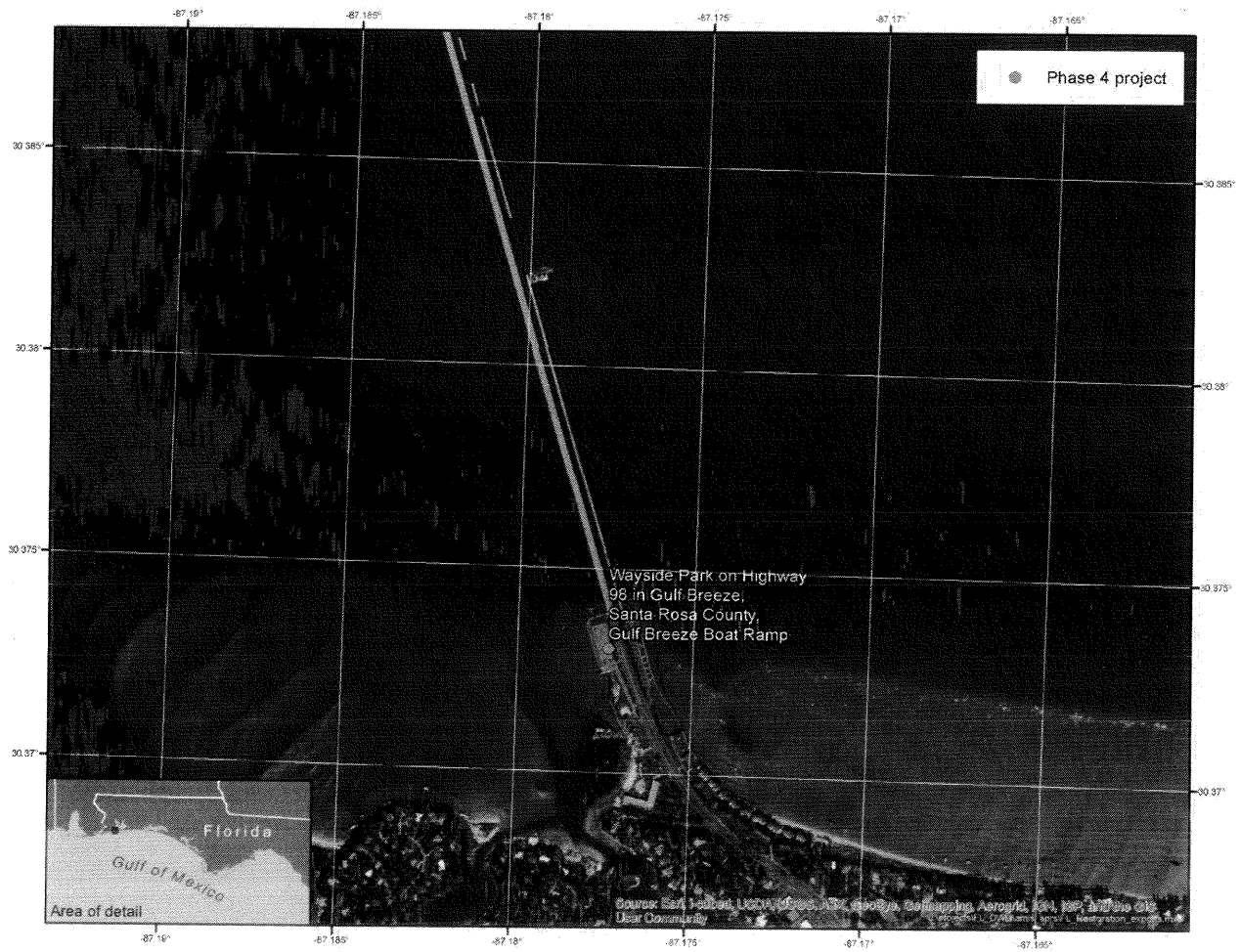
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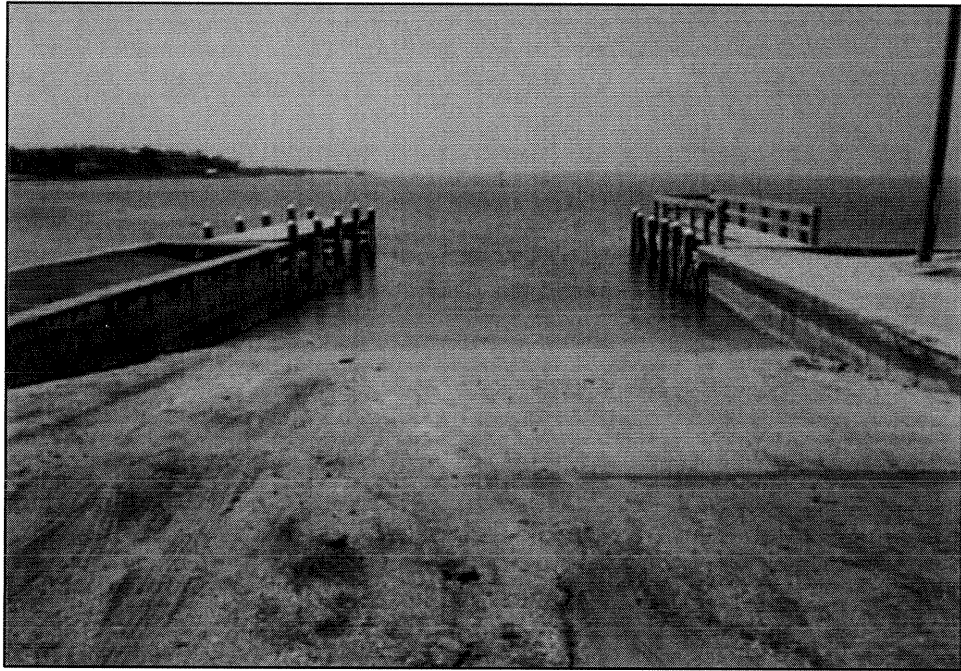
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**Figure 1. Location of the Gulf Breeze Wayside Park Boat Ramp Project.**



**Figure 2. Existing boat ramp and seawall**



*Source: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (2013a).*

**Figure 3. Boat ramp parking area.**

Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Amphibians	Florida bog frog	SSC	ce	Palustrine: seepage slope, baygall Riverine: seepage slope, seepage stream.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Amphibians	Gopher frog	SSC	ce	Terrestrial: sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock (reproduces in ephemeral wetlands within these communities).	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Amphibians	Reticulated flatwoods salamander	E (CH)		Palustrine: wet Flatwoods, dome swamp, basin swamp, Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods (reproduces in ephemeral wetlands within this community).	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Arctic peregrine falcon	ce	E	Terrestrial: various, ruderal; winters along coasts.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Bald eagle	BGEPA		Estuarine: marsh edges, tidal swamp, open water Lacustrine: swamp lakes, edges Palustrine: swamp, floodplain Riverine: shoreline, open water Terrestrial: pine and hardwood forests, clearings.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Least tern		T	Terrestrial: beach dune, ruderal. Nests common on rooftops.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Piping plover	T (CH)	T	Estuarine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Marine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Terrestrial: dunes, sandy beaches, and inlet areas. Mostly wintering and migrants.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Red knot	P		Estuarine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Marine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Terrestrial: dunes, sandy beaches, and inlet areas. Mostly wintering and migrants.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Red-cockaded woodpecker	E		Terrestrial: mature pine forests.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Southeastern kestrel	ce	T	Terrestrial: open pine forests, clearings, ruderal, various.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Southeastern snowy plover	ce	T	Estuarine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Marine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Terrestrial: dunes, sandy beaches, and inlet areas.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Stoddard's yellow-throated warbler	ce		Terrestrial: wooded habitats with Spanish moss, various.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Wood stork	E	E	Estuarine: marshes Lacustrine: floodplain lakes, marshes (feeding), various Palustrine: marshes, swamps, various.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Fish	Crystal darter	ce	T	Riverine: alluvial stream.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Fish	Gulf sturgeon	T (CH)	SSC	Estuarine and Marine: sandy sediments for foraging and resting; Riverine: alluvial and blackwater streams.	----	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Mammals	Florida black bear	ce	T	Palustrine: titi swamps, floodplains Terrestrial: pine and hardwood forests.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mammals	Santa Rosa beach mouse	ce		Terrestrial: beach dune, coastal scrub.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mammals	West Indian manatee	E	E	Estuarine: submerged vegetation, open water Marine: open water, submerged vegetation Riverine: alluvial stream, blackwater stream, spring-run stream.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Mussels	Choctaw bean	E (CH)		Riverine: Small to large creeks and rivers in sand to silt-sand substrates with moderate current. Panhandle drainages: Escambia, Yellow, and Choctawhatchee Rivers.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mussels	Fuzzy pigtoe	T (CH)		Riverine: small to medium-sized creeks and rivers with slow to moderate currents in sand and sand with some silt. Panhandle drainages: Escambia, Yellow, and Choctawhatchee Rivers.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mussels	Narrow pigtoe	T (CH)		Riverine: small to medium-sized creeks and rivers in stable substrates of sand, sand and gravel, or silty sand, with slow to moderate current. Panhandle drainages: Escambia and Yellow Rivers.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mussels	Round ebonyshell	E (CH)		Riverine: medium-size drivers in stable substrates of sand, small gravel, or sandy mud in slow to moderate current. Panhandle drainages: restricted to the main channel of the Escambia River.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mussels	Southern sandshell	T (CH)		Riverine: found in small to medium-sized creeks and rivers in sandy substrates sometimes with some silt in slow to moderate current. Panhandle drainages: Escambia, Yellow, and Choctawhatchee Rivers.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Ashe's magnolia		E	Terrestrial: slope and upland hardwood forest, ravines.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Baltzell's sedge	ce	T	Terrestrial: slope forest, moist sandy loam; moist sandy loam.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Chapman's butterwort	ce	T	Palustrine: wet flatwoods, seepage slopes, bog, dome swamp, ditches; in water.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Plants	Cruise's golden-aster	ce	E	Terrestrial: coastal dunes, coastal strand, coastal grassland; openings and blowouts.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Curtiss' sandgrass	ce	T	Palustrine: mesic and wet flatwoods, wet prairie, depression marsh Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Decumbant pitcher plant		T	Palustrine: Bogs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Florida anise		T	Palustrine: floodplain forest, baygall Riverine: seepage stream bank Terrestrial: slope forest, seepage slope.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Florida pondweed	ce		Riverine: blackwater stream.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Gulf coast lupine	ce	T	Terrestrial: beach dune, scrub, disturbed areas, roadsides, blowouts in dunes.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Heartleaf		T	Riverine: seepage stream bank Terrestrial: slope forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Hummingbird flower		E	Palustrine: seepage slope, dome swamp edges, floodplain swamps Riverine: seepage stream banks Terrestrial: seepage slopes.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Indian cucumber-root		E	Palustrine: bottomland forest Terrestrial: bottomland forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Large-leaved jointweed	ce	T	Terrestrial: scrub, sandpine/oak scrub ridges.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Mountain laurel		T	Riverine: seepage stream bank Terrestrial: slope forest, seepage stream banks.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Orange azalea		E	Palustrine: bottomland forest Riverine: seepage stream bank Terrestrial: slope forest, upland mixed forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Panhandle lily	ce	E	Palustrine: baygall, dome swamp edges, mucky soil, seepage slope, edges of titi bogs, Riverine: banks.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Parrot pitcher plant		T	Palustrine: wet flatwoods, wet prairie, seepage slope.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Perforate reindeer lichen	E	E	Terrestrial: coastal strand, rosemary scrub; full sun. Sites: Eglin AFB Santa Rosa Okaloosa Island.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Primrose-flower butterwort		E	Palustrine: bogs, pond margins, margins of spring runs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Pyramid magnolia		E	Terrestrial: slope forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Plants	Red-flowered pitcher plant		T	Palustrine: bog, wet prairie, seepage slope, wet flatwoods Riverine: seepage stream banks.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Silky camellia		E	Palustrine: baygall Palustrine: slope forest, upland mixed forest, Terrestrial: slope forest, upland mixed forest; acid soils.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Southern red lily		T	Palustrine: wet prairie, wet flatwoods, seepage slope Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods, seepage slope; usually with grasses.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Spoon-leaved sundew		T	Lacustrine: sinkhole lake edges Palustrine: seepage slope, wet flatwoods, depression marsh Riverine: seepage stream banks, drainage ditches.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Sweet shrub		E	Terrestrial: upland hardwood forest, slope forest, bluffs Palustrine: bottomland forest, stream banks, floodplains.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Trailing arbutus		E	Terrestrial: bluff, slope forest, mixed hardwood forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	West Florida cow-lily	ce		Riverine: shallow, clear, or tannic-acid tinted (blackwater) waters, often rooted in sandy substrate.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	White-top pitcher plant	ce	E	Palustrine: wet prairie, seepage slope, baygall edges, ditches.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Yellow fringed orchid		T	Palustrine: bogs, wet flatwoods Terrestrial: Bluff.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Yellow fringeless orchid	ce	E	Palustrine: wet prairie, seepage slope Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Yellow-root		E	Riverine: seepage stream; sandy banks.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Alligator snapping turtle	ce	SSC	Estuarine: tidal marsh Lacustrine: river floodplain lake, swamp lake Riverine: alluvial stream, blackwater stream.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Eastern indigo snake	T	T	Estuarine: tidal swamp Palustrine: hydric hammock, wet Flatwoods Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods, upland pine forest, sand hills, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, rockland hammock, ruderal.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Florida pine snake	ce	SSC	Lacustrine: ruderal, sandhill upland lake Terrestrial: flatwoods, xeric hammock, ruderal.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat



<b>Resource category</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>FWS status</b>	<b>State status</b>	<b>Natural communities</b>	<b>Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)</b>	<b>Justification</b>
Reptiles	Gopher tortoise	C	SSC	Terrestrial: sandhills, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammocks, coastal strand, ruderal.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Green turtle	E	E	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Reptiles	Hawksbill turtle	E	E	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Reptiles	Kemp's ridley turtle	E	E	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Reptiles	Leatherback turtle	E	E	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Reptiles	Loggerhead turtle	T	T	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	See Table 2, 3, and 4